



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RIDDLEBERGER *v.* COMMONWEALTH.

Nov. 14, 1918.

[97 S. E. 310.]

1. Seduction (§ 46*)—Corroboration of Prosecutrix—Evidence.—

To sustain a conviction for seduction under promise of marriage, evidence corroborating prosecutrix, within Code 1904, § 3679, need not be direct, but may be circumstantial, or partly direct and partly circumstantial, and it need be such only as the character of the issue admits of being furnished; it being sufficient if facts are supplied tending to support the testimony on the essential elements of the offense.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 2 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 818; 12 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 130.]

2. Seduction (§ 46*)—Criminal Responsibility—Corroborating Evidence.—In a prosecution for seduction under promise of marriage, evidence corroborating prosecutrix is insufficient to support a conviction, wherever such evidence is as consistent with the conclusion that there was no promise of marriage as with the conclusion that there was such a promise.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 2 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 819.]

3. Seduction (§ 46*)—Criminal Responsibility—Evidence—Promise of Marriage.—In a prosecution for seduction, evidence required under Code 1904, § 3679, held not to support the testimony of prosecutrix that there was a promise of marriage.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 12 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 130, 131.]

Appeal from Circuit Court, Shenandoah County.

John W. Riddleberger was convicted of seduction, and he appeals. Reversed.

Walton & Walton, of Woodstock, and *C. B. Guyer*, of Strasburg, for appellant.

The Attorney General, for the Commonwealth.

TOWN OF STRASBURG *v.* CHANDLER et al.

Nov. 14, 1918.

[97 S. E. 313.]

1. Municipal Corporations (§ 42*)—Location—Evidence.—In absence of proof to contrary, tracing of map of town of Strasburg, made in 1847, held properly to be regarded as fixing, by preponderance of evidence, the location of the town contemplated by its act of incorporation (Acts 1855-56, c. 265).

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 10 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 160.]

*For other cases see same topic and KEY-NUMBER in all Key-Numbered Digests and Indexes.